

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER**

**COURSE TITLE: DEMOGRAPHY OF SWAZILAND**

**COURSE CODE: DEM 302**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS IN ALL**

**QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY**

### **Question 1**

- a) (a) Population census undertaking in Swaziland dates as far way back as 1904. However, systematic enumeration methods were only introduced in 1966. Discuss factors which may have contributed to erroneous counting during the period: 1904 to 1956 (10)
- b) Discuss the strengths of the canvasser method in data collection over the assembly method. (12)
- c) According to the population census of 2007, how many people were found to be resident in Swaziland? (3)

### **Question 2**

- a) State any two leading causes of death in Swaziland. (3)
- b) Is Swaziland most likely to realize attainment of MDG4 – reduction of child mortality by two thirds in the year 2015? Discuss. (10)
- c) Discuss levels, trends and sex differentials in life expectancy over the past three decades. (12)

**Question 3**

- a) Use data in the table below to compute relevant indicators for a **descriptive and comparative** analysis of the age and sex structure of the Swazi population over the thirty year period. (15)
- b) The fertility rate fell from a high of 6.5 births per woman to a low of 3.8 births per woman between the two time periods (i.e. 1976 & 2007). Looking at your results obtained in a) above, do you think that this drop in fertility levels has had any effect on the age structure of the Swazi population? Discuss. (10)

**Age and sex distribution of the Swazi Population 1976 & 2007**

	1976		2007	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	231113	261790	451232	503883
0-4	43193	45209	63767	64092
5-9	39422	39876	67885	68420
10-14	33055	33783	67688	70541
15-19	23560	28543	60493	66203
20-24	15286	23255	48698	60035
25-29	13776	19626	38978	46552
30-34	11248	14111	24822	27425
35-39	11863	13232	18088	22314
40-44	8872	9640	15762	18992
45-49	8801	8936	12668	14240
50-54	5688	6299	10045	11022
55-59	4903	5258	7724	11092
60-64	4027	4182	6211	8542
65-69	2755	3280	3554	5455
70-74	1995	2308	2543	4275
75+	2669	4252	2306	4683

**Question 4**

- a) Swaziland's contraceptive prevalence rate (51%) is relatively high in the South African Region. The Government of Swaziland, in particular the Ministry of Health, wishes to raise this level even to greater heights. Discuss strategies that should be put in place to ensure that the desired targets are reached. (15)
  
- b) Discuss levels and trends in rural-urban migration over the last three decades. (10)

**Question 5**

- a) What are the principal differences in HIV estimates obtained from a sample of pregnant women vis-a-vis estimates derived from the population? (10)
  
- b) Discuss differentials in HIV prevalence rates by age, sex and different socio-economic groups. (15)

**Question 6**

- a) Discuss any differences in school enrollment among Swazi boys and girls. (5)
- b) Describe Swaziland's poverty situation in the last decade i.e. 2000-2010 (10)
- c) Explain what is meant by a 'poverty line' (5)
- d) What is the monetary value of the food poverty line and the overall poverty line? (3)
- e) What is the poverty rate of Swaziland? (2)